FIGHT FOR TUNNEL MODIFICATIONS
FEGURE FINAL REPORT. 16 May 1985 - 15 May
1986 (Cld Comirion Univ.) 3 F CSCL 148

Unclas G3/09 0114973

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL & COMPUTER ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY OLD DOMINION UNIVERSITY NORFOLK, VIRGINIA 23508

SUPPORT OF THE EIGHT-FOOT HIGH-TEMPERATURE TUNNEL MODIFICATIONS PROJECT

Ву

Donald Y. Hodges, Graduate Research Assistant and

John V. Shebalin, Principal Investigator

Final Report For the period May 16, 1985 to May 15, 1986

Prepared for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Langley Research Center Hampton, Virginia 23665

Under
NASA Contract NAS1-17993
Task Authorization No. 6
A. J. Zuckerwar, Technical Monitor

Submitted by the Old Dominion University Research Foundation P.O. Box 6369 Norfolk, Virginia 23508

SUPPORT OF THE EIGHT-FOOT HIGH-TEMPERATURE TUNNEL MODIFICATIONS PROJECT

Ву

Donald Y. Hodges¹ and John V. Shebalin²

SUMMARY

During the term of the task, an ultrasonic level sensor was developed to measure the liquid level in a storage vessel under high pressures, namely up to 6000 psi. The sensor is described in Ref. 1 (copy of reprint attached). A prototype sensor has been installed in the cooling-water storage vessel of the Eight-Foot High-Temperature Tunnel. Plans are being made to install the readout instrument in the control room, so that tunnel operators can monitor the water level during the course of a tunnel run.

It was discovered that the sensor will operate at cryogenic temperatures. Consequently, a sensor will be installed in the modified Eight-Foot High-Temperature Tunnel to measure the sound speed of liquid oxygen (LOX) as it is transferred from a storage vessel to the tunnel combustor at pressure of about 3000 psi. The sound speed is known to be a reliable indicator of contamination of LOX by pressurized gaseous nitrogen (Ref. 2), which will be used to effect the transfer. Subjecting the sensor to a temperature cycle from room temperature to liquid nitrogen temperature and back again several times revealed no deterioration in sensor performance. The method using this sensor is superior to the original method, which was to bleed samples of LOX from the storage vessel to an independent chamber for measurement of the sound speed.

¹Graduate Research Assistant, Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23508.

²Professor, Department of Electrical & Computer Engineering, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23508.

REFERENCES

- A.J. Zuckerwar, D.S. Mazel and D.Y. Hodges, "Ultrasonic level sensor for liquids under high pressure," Rev. Sci. Instrum. <u>57</u>, 2318-2320 (1986).
- 2. A.J. Zuckerwar and D.S. Mazel, "Sound speed measurements in liquid oxygen-liquid nitrogen mixtures," NASA TP 2464 (1985).